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08/610,758	03/05/1996	YUTAKA NAKATSU	SON-856	5506

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EXAMINER
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MOE, AUNG SOE

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2612

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 08/610,758  
Filing Date: March 05, 1996  
Appellant(s): NAKATSU ET AL.

**MAILED**

**MAY 05 2005**

**Technology Center 2600**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ronald P. Kananen  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 2/14/2005 (February 14, 2005).

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences***

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

**(3) *Status of Claims***

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) *Status of Amendments After Final***

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) *Summary of Invention***

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) *Issues***

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

**(7) *Grouping of Claims***

Appellant's brief includes a statement that claims (40-43, 45-54, 56-57), (44, 55), (58-61, 63-68, 70-71), (62, 69), (8-20, 25-26, 29, 31-38) and (21-24) do stand or fall together and claims (28) and (30) do stand or fall alone, and provides reasons as set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(c)(7) and (c)(8).

**(8) *Claims Appealed***

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(9) *Prior Art of Record***

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5,926,285	Takahashi	7-1999
5,559,554	Uekane et al.	09-1996
4,937,676	Finelli et al.	06-1990
4,507,689	Kozuki et al.	03-1985

**(10) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

(I) Claims 40-43, 45-46, 47-54, 56-57, 58-61, 63-64, 65-68, and 70-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi '285 (U.S. 5,926,285) in view of Uekane et al. (U.S. 5,559,554).

**Regarding claim 40**, Takahashi '285 discloses a printer (Figs. 1 and 19, the elements 14 and 203) comprising: a printer housing portion (203) having a camera station for attaching a camera (201) to said printer housing portion (i.e., As discussed in col. 22, lines 10-30 of Takahashi '285 that the printer housing 203 and the camera 201 are connected by means of a sole data bus without using complicated wiring. Also noted that the camera VTR 201 is also known as Camcorder which is capable of operating by itself, thus, the camera VTR 201 may be disconnect from the printer housing for taking video pictures. In view of this, it is cleared that the printer housing 203 must include a camera station where the camera VTR 201 may be reconnected to the printer housing when the captured image by the camera VTR 201 is desired to be printed onto the print paper of the printer housing.), said camera having a display device for displaying a picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2B and 19A, the camera VTR 201/20 having a

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display monitor 202/45 for displaying the video image from the camera VTR 201/20; see col. 7, lines 5-10 and col. 18, lines 15+);

a printer mechanism incorporated within said printer housing portion for outputting a physical reproduction of said picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2C and 19B, the printer housing 203/14 contain a printer mechanism for outputting a physical reproduction of the picture by printing on the print paper; see col. 6, lines 4+, and col. 17, lines 50+); and

an operation system (i.e., the operation unit 230/232 and 76 and 67 as shown in Figs. 2C and 19) incorporated within said printer housing portion (203/14) for controlling said camera (201/20) attached to said camera station to select said picture for display on said display device (202), and for controlling said printer mechanism to output a physical reproduction of said selected picture (i.e., see Figs. 19A-19B and 23; col. 15, lines 24+, col. 16, lines 15+, and col. 18, lines 10+).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Takahashi '285 shows the use of a display device (45/202) which is connected to the camera VTR, Takahashi '285 does not explicitly state that the display device is incorporated within the video camera as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554. In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one

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having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR **so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image**

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 41, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a memory for storing said selected picture (Figs. 2C and 19A-19B, the elements 67, 71, 76, 230/232 and 231), said selected picture being stored within said memory before controlling said

printer mechanism to output a physical reproduction (i.e., Printing on the print paper 204) of said selected picture (i.e., see Figs. 5, col. 16, lines 30+, col. 17, lines 40+ and col. 18, lines 10+).

Regarding claim 42, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a printer setting means for setting the condition of said physical reproduction (i.e., see Figs. 19A/19B, the elements' 230, 232, 521 and 522; col. 16, lines 35+, col. 17, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 5+).

Regarding claim 43, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein when said camera (201) is attached to said camera station (i.e., noted that the camera station is considered inherent feature of the printer housing of Takahashi '285), said printer mechanism (i.e., Fig. 19B) is structurally adapted to output a physical reproduction (i.e., noted the print paper 204) of said selected picture and said display device is structurally adapted to project said picture along a corresponding direction (i.e., see col. 17, lines 45-68 and col. 18, lines 5+).

Regarding claim 45, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein said camera is adapted to operate separate and apart from said printer (i.e., noted that the camera VTR 201 is also known as Camcorder, thus, the camera VTR 201 is inherently capable of operating apart from the printer 203).

Regarding claim 46, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein said printer mechanism prints said selected pictures on a printing paper (Fig. 19B, the element 204) as said physical reproduction of said selected picture (i.e., see col. 17, lines 50+).

**Regarding claim 47,** Takahashi '285 discloses a printer (Figs. 1 and 19, the elements 14 and 203) comprising: a printer housing portion (203/14) having a camera station for attaching a camera (201/20) to said printer housing portion (i.e., As discussed in col. 22, lines 10-30 of

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Takahashi '285 that the printer housing 203 and the camera 201 are connected by means of a sole data bus without using complicated wiring. Also noted that the camera VTR 201 is also known as Camcorder which is capable of operating by itself, thus, the camera VTR 201 may be disconnect from the printer housing for taking video pictures. In view of this, it is cleared that the printer housing 203 must include a camera station where the camera VTR 201 may be reconnected to the printer housing when the captured image by the camera VTR 201 is desired to be printed onto the print paper of the printer housing.), said camera having a display device for displaying a picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2B and 19A, the camera VTR 201/20 having a display monitor 202/45 for displaying the video image from the camera VTR 201/20; see col. 7, lines 5-10 and col. 18, lines 15+);

a printer mechanism incorporated within said printer housing portion for outputting a physical reproduction of said picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2C and 19B, the printer housing 203/14 contain a printer mechanism for outputting a physical reproduction of the picture by printing on the print paper; see col. 6, lines 4+, and col. 17, lines 50+); and

an operation system (i.e., the operation unit 230/232 and 76 and 67 as shown in Figs. 2C and 19) incorporated within said printer housing portion (203/14) for controlling said camera (201/20) attached to said camera station to select said picture from a plurality of pictures recorded by said camera as continuous motion images (i.e., noted that the video images captured by the camera VTR are continuous motion images; see col. 4, lines 25+, col. 7, lines 5-10, col. 8, lines 55+) for display on said display device (202/45), and for controlling said printer mechanism to output a physical reproduction of said selected picture (i.e., see Figs. 19A-19B and 23; col. 15, lines 24+, col. 16, lines 15+, and col. 18, lines 10+).



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Furthermore, it is noted that although Takahashi '285 shows the use of a display device (45/202) which is connected to the camera VTR, Takahashi '285 does not explicitly state that the display device is incorporated within the video camera as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554. In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR **so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image**

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane

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'554 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 48, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 41 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 49, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 42 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 50, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 43 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 51, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 42 and 49 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 52, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 43 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 53, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 43 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 54, Takahashi '285 discloses wherein said operation system includes a means for providing control to fast-forward (i.e., see Figs. 1 and 19, col. 16, lines 35-68 and col. 18, lines 20-65) said continuous motion images (i.e., noted the kinetic video image captured by

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the camera VTR as discussed in col. 4, lines 25+, col. 7, lines 5+, and col. 8, lines 55+) or to rewind said continuous motion images (i.e., see col. 8, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 20-65).

Regarding claim 56, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 45 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 57, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 46 as discussed above.

**Regarding claim 58**, Takahashi '285 discloses a method for printing a picture from a camera (201/20) having a display device for displaying the picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2B and 19A, the camera VTR 201/20 having a display monitor 202/45 for displaying the video image from the camera VTR 201/20; see col. 7, lines 5-10 and col. 18, lines 15+), the method comprising:

attaching said camera (201) to a printer-housing portion (203) of a printer (i.e., see col. 22, lines 10-30);

operating a camera operation system (i.e., Figs. 2C, 19A-19B; the elements 230, 232, & 521) that controls said camera (201) to select said picture for display on said display device (i.e., col. 4, lines 25+, col. 8, lines 55+, col. 15, lines 25+, col. 16, lines 15+ and col. 18, lines 15+);

and operation a printer operation system to output a physical reproduction of said selected picture from said printer (i.e., col. 17, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 10+), wherein said camera operation system and said printer operation system are incorporated within said printer housing portion (i.e., see col. 15, lines 35+; Figs. 2C and 19A-19B, the elements 230, 232, 521, 534, 234, 204, 76/67, and 91).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Takahashi '285 shows the use of a display device (45/202) which is connected to the camera VTR, Takahashi '285 does not explicitly state that the display device is incorporated within the video camera as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554. In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane

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'554 **so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light** as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 59, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 41 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 60, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 42 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 61, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 43 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 63, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 45 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 64, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 46 as discussed above.

**Regarding claim 65,** Takahashi '285 discloses a method for printing a picture from a camera (201/20) having a display device for displaying the picture (i.e., as shown in Figs. 2B and 19A, the camera VTR 201/20 having a display monitor 202/45 for displaying the video image from the camera VTR 201/20; see col. 7, lines 5-10 and col. 18, lines 15+), the method comprising:

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attaching said camera to a printer housing portion of a printer (i.e., see col. 22, lines 10-30); operating a camera operation system that controls said camera to select said picture from a plurality of pictures recorded by said camera as continuous motion images (i.e., noted that the video images captured by the camera VTR are continuous motion images; see col. 4, lines 25+, col. 7, lines 5-10, col. 8, lines 55+) for display on said display device (i.e., col. 17, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 10+); and

operation a printer operation system to output a physical reproduction of said selected picture from said printer (i.e., col. 17, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 10+), wherein said camera operation system and said printer operation system are incorporated within said printer housing portion (i.e., see col. 15, lines 35+; Figs. 2C and 19A-19B, the elements 230, 232, 521, 534, 234, 204, 76/67, and 91).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Takahashi '285 shows the use of a display device (45/202) which is connected to the camera VTR, Takahashi '285 does not explicitly state that the display device is incorporated within the video camera as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554. In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR

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(201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 66, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 41 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 67, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 42 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 68, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 43 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 70, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 45 as discussed above.

Regarding claim 71, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 46 as discussed above.

(II) Claims 44, 55, 62 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane et al. (U.S. 5,559,554) as discussed above and further in view of Finelli '676.

Regarding claim 44, although the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 does not explicitly stated the use of "a locking mechanism" for locking the camera and the printer housing portion, it is obvious from the system of Takahashi '285 that the conventional camera VTR (i.e., noted that camera VTR 201/20 is also known as Camcorder) is coupled to the printer housing portion (203/14) via the digital interface without using a wire, thus, the locking mechanism is obviously need to be provided to releasably secure the connection between the camera VTR (201/20) and the printer housing (203/14), and this is further evidenced by Figs. 1 and 2 of Finelli '676.

In view of teaching of Finelli '676, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Takahashi '285 by providing the locking mechanism (i.e., Figs. 1 and 2, the elements' 67 and 72 of Finelli '676) as taught by Finelli '676, and such a modification clearly would provide an easy connector which is



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free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable as desired by Takahashi '285.

Regarding claims 55, 62 and 69, please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claim 44 as discussed above.

(III) Claims 8-13, 14-20, 25-26, 29, 31-34 and 35-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi (U.S. 5,926,285) in view of Uekane et al. (U.S. 5,559,554).

Regarding claim 8, Takahashi '285 discloses a printer (i.e., noted the video printer as shown in Figs. 1 and 19A-19B) comprising: a printer housing portion (203/100), a printer mechanism (i.e., this is part of the element 100 and 203 as shown in Figs. 1 and 19B) and an operation system (i.e., see Fig. 19A, the elements 230, 521 and 232; col. 15, lines 25+ and col. 18, lines 15+);

said printer housing (100/203) having a connector (i.e., noted the digital interfaces as shown in Fig. 1 and 19A-19B, see the elements 25, 44, 64, 66, 301 and 520), said connector (i.e., the digital interfaces 301 and 520) mechanically and electrically attaching a camera (i.e., the camera VTR 201) to said printer housing portion (203) (i.e., as discussed in col. 22, lines 10-30 that the camera VTR 201 and the printer housing 203 are connected by means of a sole data bus of the digital interface units without using a wire, this clearly implied that the digital interface units of both the camera VTR 201 and the printer housing 520 must be connected mechanically and electrically as claimed);

said camera (201) being irremovably connectable with said printer housing portion (i.e., it is cleared from the Figs. 1 and 19A-19B since the camera VTR is connected to the printer

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house 502 via a digital interface, the camera VTR 201 can be removed from the printer house as desired), said camera (201) being adapted to operate separate and apart from said video printer (i.e., noted from the Fig. 19A, that the camera VTR 201 is a conventional video camera, thus, the camera VTR may be disconnect from the housing portion 502, so that the video camera 201 may be used separately), a display device (i.e., noted the display monitor as shown in Figs. 2B, 3A and 19) is connected to the camera (i.e., col. 7, lines 5-10 and col. 15, lines 25+);

said printer mechanism being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (i.e., Figs. 1. 2C and 19B; col. 6, lines 5+ and col. 15, lines 25+), said printer mechanism outputting a physical reproduction of an image (i.e., Fig. 19B, col. 17, lines 50-65; noted the use of a recording medium, such as a paper), said image being captured by said camera (i.e., the camera VTR 201); and

said operation system (Fig. 19, the elements 230, 521 and 232; see col. 15, lines 35+) being incorporated within said video printer housing portion (203), said operation system controlling said camera (201) to select said image for exhibition on said display device (202) as a displayed image, (i.e., Figs. 19A-19B; noted that the image displayed on the monitor 202 may be selected by the controller 230 by manipulating the buttons 501-504, and it is also noted that the controller 230 is also controlling the printer mechanism so that the selected video image may be printed as desired; see col. 17, lines 5+, col. 18, lines 15-65 and col. 19, lines 5+), said operation system (i.e., the elements 230, 521, 232) controlling said printer mechanism (i.e., the printing part of the printer unit 203) to output a physical reproduction of said displayed image (i.e., noted that the image display on the monitor 202 may be printed on the print paper 204; see col. 17, lines 45+).

Furthermore, it is noted that although Takahashi '285 shows the use of a display device (45/202) which is connected to the camera VTR, Takahashi '285 does not explicitly state that the display device is incorporated within the video camera as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554. In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane

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'554 so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 9, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said printer mechanism (i.e., the element 203 of Takahashi '285) prints said displayed image on a printing paper (i.e., col. 17, lines 50+ of Takahashi '285) as said physical reproduction of said displayed image, said image being selected from a plurality of video pictures (i.e., see col. 4, lines 25+, col. 8, lines 54+, col. 16, lines 35-68, and col. 18, lines 10-68).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system is used to select said image to be printed by said printer mechanism (i.e., noted from Figs. 19 and 23 of Takahashi '285 that with the use of the control panel 230, the operator may select the desired image to be printed by the printer 203; see col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said display device includes a liquid crystal display (i.e., see col. 1, lines 35+ of Uekane '554).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said image is displayed on said display device (i.e., Figs. 19, 26 & 27 and col. 8, lines 5+ of Takahashi '285; see Fig. 12 of Uekane '554).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said display image is controlled by said operation system (i.e., the elements= 505 and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system (230/232) includes a shuttle ring, said shuttle ring providing a control to fast-forward said displayed image or to rewind said display image (i.e., col. 16, lines 35-68 and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 15, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said shuttle ring has a play button integrally disposed therein, said play button providing a control to play-back (i.e., Reproduce) said image displayed on said display device (i.e., col. 16, lines 35-68 and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said play button has a stop button integrally disposed therein, said stop button providing a control to stop operation of said camera (i.e., col. 16, lines 35-68 and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system includes a pause button (i.e., Fig. 19, the button 503), said pause button providing a control to place said image displayed on said display device in a state of a still picture (i.e., col. 18, lines 25+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system (Fig. 19, the elements 230/232) includes a first memory button (i.e., the button for providing Apause/stop as discussed in col. 16, lines 35+ and col. 18, lines

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25+ of Takahashi '285), said first memory button providing a control to store said image displayed on said display device (i.e., noted the display monitor as suggested by the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554) within a recordable medium of said printer (i.e., noted the memory element of the printer unit as shown in Fig. 1 and 19B of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 19, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system includes a second memory button (i.e., the print control button as shown in Fig. 2C and 19 of Takahashi '285 for providing a respective control signals to access the image data to be printed from the memory of the printing unit), said second memory button providing a control to access said image data that has been stored within a recordable medium of the video printer (i.e., noted that the print button is used to access the stored image data from the internal memory of the printing unit for printing a stored image; see Figs. 5-6, & 19A-19B; col. 6, lines 15+, col. 9, lines 20+, col. 17, lines 40+, col. 16, lines 35+, col. 19, lines 5+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system includes an input picture button, said input picture button providing a control to input video data indicative of said image into a recordable medium of said printer (i.e., noted from the Figs. 19A and 19B of Takahashi '285 that the control button 230 of the video printer 203 is used as an input picture button for inputting image data into a recordable medium 204; see col. 16, lines 35+, col. 17, lines 30+ and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 25, please see the Examiner's comment with respect to claim 9 as set forth above.

Regarding claim 26, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system is disposed on said printer housing portion (i.e., see Fig. 19, the

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operation system 230 is integrated with the video printer housing as stated in col. 15, lines 35+ of Takahashi '285, thus, it is obvious to dispose on the printer housing as claimed to achieve an easy access to the control buttons provided by the operation system 230).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said printer housing (i.e., the elements 203 of Takahashi '285) portion includes a signal input and output connection terminal (i.e., noted the digital interface of the printer housing 203 as shown in Fig. 19B of Takahashi '285) disposed on said printer housing portion (203), said signals input and output connection terminal electrically connecting (i.e., it is cleared from Fig. 19 that the digital interface of Takahashi '285 is electrical connecting to the housing 203; see col. 22, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285) said camera (201) attached to said video printer housing portion (203) to said printer mechanism (i.e., noted the printer mechanism is located within printer housing 203 of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said camera is of a camera with a liquid-crystal display monitor (i.e., noted the teaching of Uekane '554 as shown in Fig. 12 for using a LCD 6 in the camera unit), and said printer (i.e., the element 203 of Takahashi '285) is operated while said image (i.e., from the camera VTR 201 of Takahashi '285) entered into said printer mechanism (i.e., see col. 17, lines 35+ and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285) or the manner in which said printer mechanism is operated is visually confirmed on said display device (i.e., see col. 18, lines 15+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system (i.e., the elements 230/232 of Takahashi '285) includes a shuttle ring for displaying on said display device (i.e., noted the shuttle ring and the display as shown in

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Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285; see col. 16, lines 35-68 and col. 18, lines 20+) in a play mode, pause mode, fast-forward mode or rewind mode a picture recorded as continuous motion images (i.e., noted that the video images captured by the camera VTR 201 are continuous motion images; see col. 4, lines 25+, col. 7, lines 5-10, col. 8, lines 55+, and col. 18, lines 60-65 of Takahashi '285). Regarding claim 33, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein the operation includes a memory operation means system (i.e., Fig. 2C and 19, the elements 76/67 and 230/232 of Takahashi '285) for storing video indicative of a video picture selected from said plurality of video pictures recorded as continuous motion images (i.e., noted that the video images captured by the camera VTR 201 are continuous motion images; see col. 4, lines 25+, col. 7, lines 5-10, col. 8, lines 55+, and col. 18, lines 60-65 of Takahashi '285) by said camera (210/20) in a memory (i.e., Figs. 2C and 19B, the memory 71 and 231 of Takahashi '285) of said video printer.

Regarding claim 34, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said operation system (i.e., noted the printer controller unit as shown in Fig. 2C and 19 of Takahashi '285) includes input operation means (i.e., noted the key input unit as shown in Figs. 2C and 19A of Takahashi '285) for entering video data indicative of a video picture in a memory of said video printer (i.e., noted from Figs. 2C and 19A of Takahashi '285 that the key input button of the video printer is used as an input picture button for inputting video data into a recordable medium of the printer for printing the specified image data; see Figs. 5 and 23, col. 4, lines 26+, col. 10, lines 10+, col. 15, lines 30+ of Takahashi '285).



Regarding claim 35, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said printer supports a camera operation switch and a printer operation switch (i.e., see Figs. 19A; col. 16, lines 45+ and col. 18, lines 5+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 36, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said image is selected from a plurality of pictures, said plurality of pictures being recorded by the said camera as continuous motion images (i.e., noted the continuous motion video images captured by the camera VRT of Takahashi '285; see col. 4, lines 25-30+, col. 8, lines 55+ and col. 18, lines 10+ of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 37, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said printer is a video printer (i.e., col. 17, lines 30-35 of Takahashi '285).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 discloses wherein said camera is a video camera (i.e., noted the camera VTR 201 and a video camera 20 of Takahashi '285).

(IV) Claims 21-24 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554 as applied to claims discussed above, and further in view of Kozuki et al. (U.S. 4,507,689).

Regarding claim 21, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 show that the video camera (i.e., noted camera 201 and 20 of Takahashi '285) is connected to the printer housing (14/203) via a digital interfaces which includes a signal input/output terminal for connecting the camera VTR and the printer housing thereby the wiring can be further simplified and the size of the camera VTR can be significantly reduced (i.e., see col. 22, lines 10-30 of

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Takahashi '285). Additionally, it is noted that the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 does not explicitly show the use of a plurality of guide rails as recited in present claimed invention.

However, it is cleared from the disclosure of Takahashi '285 (i.e., see col. 22, lines 20-30 of Takahashi '285) that it is desired to simplify use the connection means which would eliminate a complicated wiring, thus, it would have been obvious to provide a connector having plurality guide rails as taught by Kozuki '689 (i.e., noted the plurality of guide rails 101/201/301 and 503 for connecting the camera with the external equipment 500) so that it would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable thereof.

In view of the above, having the system of Takahashi '285 and then given the well-established teaching of Kozuki '689, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Takahashi '285 by providing the plurality of guide rails (i.e., Fig. 1) as taught by Kozuki '689, and such a modification clearly would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable thereof so that the operability of the video camera is improved (i.e., see col. 1, lines 20+ of Kozuki '689).

Regarding claim 22, when the system of Takahashi '285 is modify as taught by Kozuki '689, it would obviously provide the guide rails (i.e., the elements 101/503) being structurally adapted for guiding the camera (201/20) onto the printer housing portion (203/14).

Regarding claim 23, the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Kozuki '689 shows wherein the input/output terminal (i.e., noted the digital interface of Takahashi '285 and

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the T1-T5 as taught by Kozuki '689) includes at least one contact member, said contact member being in electrical contact with said camera (201/20) to provide a signal between said printer (203/14) and said camera (201/20).

Regarding claim 24, the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Kozuki '689 shows wherein said input/output terminal (i.e., noted the digital interfaces used in the system of Takahashi '285) includes at least one contact member, said contact member (i.e., T1 of Kozuki '689) being in electrical contact with said camera (201/20) to provide power between said video printer (203/14) and said camera (201/20)(col. 5, lines 1+ of Kozuki '689).

Regarding claim 30, it is noted that claim 30 substantially contains the same limitations as claims 21-24, thus, rejected for the same reasons as discussed for the claims 21-24 (i.e., see the Examiner's comment above). Furthermore, it is noted that claim 30 also recites that the guide rails guide an electrode terminal disposed on a bottom surface of the video camera, and the teaching of Kozuki '689 show that the guide rails guide an electrode terminal disposed on the side of the camera, however, it is obvious that that the bottom of the video camera of Takahashi '285 can be naturally disposed on top of the printer housing, thus, when the system of Takahashi '285 is modified by the teaching of Kozuki '689, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to dispose the guide rails of Kozuki '689 on a bottom of the video camera to guide an electrode terminal as taught by Kozuki '689, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art.

(V) Claims 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554 as applied to claims discussed above, and further in view of Finelli et al. (U.S. 4,937,676).

Regarding claim 28, although Takahashi '285 does not explicitly stated the use of "a locking mechanism" for locking the camera and the printer housing portion, it is obvious from the system of Takahashi '285 that the conventional camera VTR (i.e., noted that camera VTR 201/20 is also known as Camcorder) is coupled to the printer housing portion (203/14) via the digital interface without using a wire, thus, the locking mechanism is obviously need to be provided to releasably secure the connection between the camera VTR (201/20) and the printer housing (203/14), and this is further evidenced by Figs. 1 and 2 of Finelli '676.

In view of teaching of Finelli '676, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Takahashi '285 by providing the locking mechanism (i.e., Figs. 1 and 2, the elements' 67 and 72 of Finelli '676) as taught by Finelli '676, and such a modification clearly would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable as desired by Takahashi '285.

Regarding claim 30, although Takahashi '285 discloses (i.e., see col. 22, lines 20-30 of Takahashi '285) that it is desired to simplify use the connection means which would eliminate a complicated wiring, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 does not explicitly show wherein the printer housing portion has a pair of guide rails, the guide rails being formed at a portion of the printer housing portion to which the camera is attached, and the guide rails guide an electrode terminal disposed on a bottom surface of the camera to the position at which

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electrode terminal comes in contact with the input and output connection terminal as recited in the present claimed invention.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Finelli '676. In particular, Finelli '676 teaches use of a pair of guide rails on the printer housing portion (i.e., noted the member 65 contains a pair of guide rails 66 and 68 for guiding the electrode terminal 78 disposed on a bottom surface of the camera attaches to the printer housing 14), and guide rails (i.e., the elements 66 and 68) being formed at a portion of the printer housing portion (14) to which the camera (18) is attached, and the guide rails guide an electrode terminal (78) disposed on a bottom surface (20) of the camera (18) to the position at which electrode terminal (78) comes in contact with the input and output connection terminal (70) as recited in the present claimed invention.

In view of the above, having the system of Takahashi '285 and then given the well-established teaching of Finelli '676, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Takahashi '285 by providing the pair of guide rails (i.e., Figs. 1 and 2 of Finelli '676) as taught by Finelli '676, and such a modification clearly would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable as desired by Takahashi '285.

**(11) Response to Argument**

(I) Appellant's first argument: Whether Claims 40-43, 45-54, 56-61, 63-68 and 70-71 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554.

In pages 7-10 of the remarks, Appellant alleged that Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554, either individually or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest "a display device incorporated within a camera that is controllable by a system external to the camera since these features are absent from both of these references because Takahashi '285 fails to show a display device within the video camera and Uekane '554 fails to teach the monitor portion 2 as being controllable from a source external to the monitor screen-integrated video camera."

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In this case, teaching reference Uekane '554 is merely used to show notoriously well known conventional feature such as "a monitor integrated camera VTR" available to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made. In fact, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 clearly disclosed the present claimed invention.

In particular, Takahashi '285 clearly shows in Figs. 19A-19B that the operation system (i.e., the elements 230, 521, and 232; see col. 15, lines 35+) being incorporated within the video printer housing portion (i.e., the system 203 is external to the camera 201 as shown in Fig. 19) is capable of controlling the camera (201) to select the image for exhibition on the display device (202) which is connected to the camera unit (201) respectively (i.e., see col. 18, lines 15-25).

Furthermore, the display device (202) of Takahashi '285 is not incorporated within the camera (i.e., noted the camera VTR 201) as recited in present claimed invention, however,

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incorporating the display device within the camera is notoriously well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554.

In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR **so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image**

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554 **so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light** as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed for the proposed combination system of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554, the display

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device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system (203) as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

In view of the motivation set forth above, the Examiner asserts one of ordinary skill in the art would have found appellant's limitations as recited in claims 40-43, 45-54, 56-61, 63-68 and 70-71 obvious to implement when evaluating the subject matter a whole disclosed by the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 for the reasons stated above.

**(II) Appellant's second argument:** Whether Claims 44, 55, 62 and 69 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554 and further in view of Finelli '676.

In pages 10-11, Appellant alleged that "Finelli '676 arguably teaches a display 62 incorporated within the printer 14, but fails to disclose, teach or suggest a display incorporated within the video camera 12".

In response, the Examiner respectfully would like to pointed out that Finelli '676 reference is merely used to show the notoriously well known locking mechanism for releasably securing the connection between the camera VTR and the printer housing so that it would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable as desired by Takahashi '285 (please see Examiner's details rejections above for further information). In this case, the features argued by the Appellant were obvious over the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 for at least the reasons discussed above.

The question to be answered is what would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system, when given the printer system of Finelli '676?



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When evaluating the subject matter as a whole disclosed by the proposed combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Finelli '676, the Examiner asserts one of ordinary skill in the art would have found appellant's limitations as recited in claims 44, 55, 62 and 69 obvious to implement for the reasons stated above in the 103 rejections.

(III) Appellant's third argument: Whether Claims 8-20, 25-26, 29, 31-34 and 35-38 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554.

In pages 11-13 of the remarks, Appellant alleged that Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554, either individually or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest "a display device incorporated within a camera that is controllable by a system external to the camera since these features are absent from both of these references because Takahashi '285 fails to show a display device within the video camera and Uekane '554 fails to teach the monitor portion 2 as being controllable from a source external to the monitor screen-integrated video camera."

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In this case, teaching reference Uekane '554 is merely used to show notoriously well known conventional feature such as "a monitor integrated camera VTR" available to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made. In fact, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 clearly disclosed the present claimed invention.

In particular, Takahashi '285 clearly shows in Figs. 19A-19B that the operation system (i.e., the elements 230, 521, and 232; see col. 15, lines 35+) being incorporated within the video printer housing portion (i.e., the system 203 is external to the camera 201 as shown in Fig. 19) is capable of controlling the camera (201) to select the image for exhibition on the display device (202) which is connected to the camera unit (201) respectively (i.e., see col. 18, lines 15-25).

Furthermore, the display device (202) of Takahashi '285 is not incorporated within the camera (i.e., noted the camera VTR 201) as recited in present claimed invention, however, incorporating the display device within the camera is notoriously well known in the art as evidenced by Uekane '554.

In particular, Uekane '554 teaches that it is conventionally well known in the art to incorporate the display device, such as a LCD display device (i.e., Figs. 1 and 7, the LCD monitor 6), within the camera VTR (i.e., noted the camera VTR as shown in Fig. 12), and this provides the advantages of displaying the image captured by the camera VTR and viewing video picture signals from a video cassette tape. In view of this, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the camera VTR (201) in Takahashi '285 by including the LCD display within the camera VTR **so that the camera VTR can be utilized in stand-alone application, such as the configuration of camera VTR system shown in FIG. 12 of Uekane '554 for viewing and interacting with the video image**

Further, once this combination has been made as discussed above, the modified system of Takahashi '285 includes two monitors, i.e., the external monitor 202 in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 and the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554. Since

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external monitor is no longer necessary, and has been rendered redundant by the LCD display integrated within the camera VTR, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made modify the system of Takahashi '285 by removing the external monitor and using the LCD display device within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554 **so that the overall system becomes simple to use, compact and light** as obvious from the teaching of Uekane '554. Moreover, it is obvious that once the external monitor has been removed for the proposed combination system of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554, the display device (i.e., LCD display device of the camera as taught by Uekane '554) within a camera is controllable by the external operation system (203) as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285.

In view of the motivation set forth above, the Examiner asserts one of ordinary skill in the art would have found appellant's limitations as recited in claims 8-20, 25-26, 29, 31-34 and 35-38 obvious to implement when evaluating the subject matter as a whole disclosed by the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 for the reasons stated above.

(IV) Appellant's fourth argument: Whether Claims 21-24 and 30 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554 and further in view of Kozuki '689.

In pages 13-14, Appellant alleged that "Kozuki '689 fails to disclose, teach or suggest a display device is incorporated within the camera"

In response to Appellant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on

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combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In this case, Kozuki '689 is merely used to show the notoriously well-known feature such as "a plurality of guide rails" as recited in present claimed invention, and the Explanations of how the limitations of claims 21-24 and 30 read on the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Kozuki '689 are adequately set forth in the 103 rejections as stated above.

Furthermore, the Appellant alleged that Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Kozuki '689 when taken individually or as a whole, fail to disclose, teach or suggest, "a system incorporated within the printer housing portion that controls the camera to select an image for exhibition of the display device that is incorporated within the camera."

In response, the Examiner respectfully disagree because as discussed above, the combination of Takahashi '285 and Uekane '554 clearly discloses the above-mentioned claimed limitations as being obvious within the level of ordinary skilled artisan at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the display device within the camera VTR unit (i.e., noted that the camera VTR 201 of Takahashi '285 is modify by incorporating the display unit 6 within the camera VTR as taught by Uekane '554) and this would allow the printer housing portion (203 of Takahashi '285) to control the camera (i.e., the modified camera VTR 201 of Takahashi '285 as taught by Uekane '554) to select an image for exhibition of the display device of the camera VTR attached to the printer housing portion 203 as shown in Fig. 19 of Takahashi '285 for at least the reasons discussed above (i.e., please see the Examiner's comment above), and Kozuki '689 is used to show the well-known features of a plurality of guide rails as required by the present claimed invention.

Furthermore, the Examiner has set forth in the rejections above why one skilled in the art, and therefore possessing knowledge generally available to the skilled artisan, would have been motivated to combine the cited references. Therefore, the Examiner continues to be of the opinion that the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Kozuki '689 discloses the present claimed invention as required.

(V) Appellant's fifth argument: Whether Claims 28 and 30 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Takahashi '285 in view of Uekane '554 and further in view of Finelli '676.

In page 14, Appellant alleged that "Finelli '676 arguably teaches a display 62 incorporated within the printer 14, but fails to disclose, teach or suggest a display incorporated within the video camera 12".

In response, it is noted that Finelli '676 reference is merely used to show the notoriously well known locking mechanism (i.e., a pair of guide rails; see Fig. 1, the elements 66 and 68) for releasably securing the connection between the camera VTR and the printer housing so that it would provide an easy connector which is free from the inconvenience of complicated wiring or rewiring of the cable as desired by Takahashi '285 (please see Examiner's details rejections above for further information). In this case, the features argued by the Appellant were obvious over the combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 for at least the reasons discussed above and the Examiner also recited in the rejections above why one skilled in the art, and therefore possessing knowledge generally available to the skilled artisan, would have been motivated to combine the cited references (i.e., please see the rejections above).

The question to be answered is what would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system, when given the printer system of Finelli '676?

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When evaluating the subject matter as a whole disclosed by the proposed combination of Takahashi '285, Uekane '554 and Finelli '676, the Examiner asserts one of ordinary skill in the art would have found appellant's limitations as recited in claims 28 and 30 obvious to implement for the reasons stated above in the 103 rejections.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

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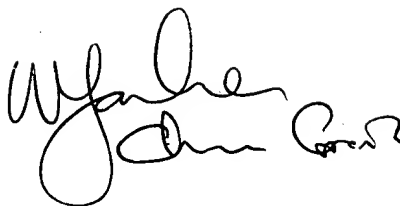
Respectfully submitted,



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